

Rowlands' KALYDOR—A
ing, excellent salt for the skin
and removes freckles, tan, etc.
and roughness of the skin, ac-
cording to Iscotes, exzema, pri-
aplications, produces so
lively delicate complexion.
free from any lead or min-
eral and is perfectly harmless to
the skin. Bottles 2s. 6d. a
for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

othing, cool-
It prevents
burn, redness
ness and heat,
and healthy
skin; and is
is warranted
ingredients,
the most deli-
as. 6d. Ask
20, Hatter,

That it is well known, my
helps another to a situation
for have a claim for the
rendered; but the fee paid
is naturally supposed to cover
and any further fee to Chi-
one else has about it the
a superfluity.

That one peculiarity about
payment is that it becomes
month's service, while the
is payable in advance.

admitted
vice: thus
a Registry
that claim
no or any
clearance of
the Chinese
one after a
registry fee
OWSIE.

standing on the subject with companies. Naturally the main objection to the proposed C. & N. Olynard managers, however, provided considered to be the most serious to avoid the risk of collision with their own vessels. With this course were laid down to that it at the very least, be separate miles of water. As can be seen, other entered the competitive Atlantic trade, it became impos-

When the whale became quite
hastened the water were seen
Bartley; but he could not be fo
under the impression that he
struck by the whale's tail and a

no crew	BAROMETRIC	Do.	1 P.M.	20.
up one	Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	76.
Bartley	Do.	Do.	7 P.M.	78.
	Thermometer	Do.	1 P.M.	78.
	Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	78.
	Do.	Do.	(Wet bulb) 8 A.M.	73.
from ex-	Do.	Do.	1 P.M.	74.
posed,	Do.	Do.	4 P.M.	74.
and, and	Do.	Do.	7 P.M.	78.
been	Do.	Maximum	Do.	78.
to the	Do.	Minimum over night	Do.	74.

A dark, vertical, rectangular object, possibly a book spine or a piece of wood, standing upright. The surface appears slightly textured or worn.

A LION-HUNTER'S EXPERIENCES.
 Lion shooting (writes Mr. J. D. Fox) is a very fascinating pursuit. It is to track the animal till you come up to where he is lying. Another mode not without its attractions, but not to be compared to the former, and one I only adopted in the hills where tracking is impossible, is to set up at night over a hill. The first method yields the best of sport, as at the end of the track which may last for several hours, your eyes suddenly fall on a lion sitting in the dense gloom of a bush within a few feet of you when you can make sure of him, or sometimes the track leads into a

thicket of thorns that you cannot penetrate until, when the best plan is to set fire to it and stand as the other end. I only once found one sitting in the open—it was a lioness with a well-grown cub. They were sitting on the open sand under a small thorn tree. So well does their colour harmonize with their surroundings that we tracked to within four yards of them without seeing them, and would not have seen them if they had not got up. On another occasion my men pointed to a lioness we were tracking crouching in the grass a few yards off, but although I stared my eyes almost out of my head, I could not see her till she moved her ears. Tracking up to your game is much better fun than beating, and it has the ad-

vantage of rendering it almost certain if you get on the track on suitable ground early enough in the day that you will get your shot which ought at such close quarters to be equivalent to getting the animal. As far as I know, like every other animal, the lion tries to avoid you until wounded, and it is only in exceptional cases of there being young ones to guard, or from astonishment seeing you so close to them that they charge when you are tracking them. I was never charged by an unwounded one. They charge with the same cunning, rear that a tiger does, and come at great speed close to the ground, not bounding in the air as you see in the pictures; their ears are pressed close to the head, giving them the comical ap-

pearance of being without ears. So large an animal coming at full speed, against you of course looks very imposing. The claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt as much as you would think. The only really painful part of the business is the squelch given by the jaws on the bone. I felt none of the dreary stupor I have sometimes described, but, on the contrary, felt as usual. I adapted the course of lying quite still, which, I believe, is the best thing one can do, as you are quite helpless with a heavy animal on you, and they are inclined to make grabs at everything that moves, and the fewer bites you can get off with the better. All the wounds are centres of inflammation and blood-poisoning, and the

more you get the less chance you have. The fact of the lion's jaw may be inferred from the fact that the lioness that seized me although it had a broken jaw, scored deep grooves in the barrels of my rifle with her teeth. Some deep wounds were more serious, which I attribute to the fact that they clutched at the surface of your coat thinking it is all solid underneath, and so reach the flesh pretty late. In fact my coat was torn in some places without any corresponding wound beneath. I never felt the slightest shock. Tigers and panthers, as a rule immediately leave any one they seize in a charge, but this lioness, having left me, went a few yards to roar at my men, returned and stood over me growling, and then bit my arm. I got no bite the first go off as she was occupied in biting the rifle.

THIS WILL SETTLE THE QUESTION.
 'I don't believe there is a word of truth in it.' That's the way certain foolish people talk when they hear of anything unusual, or outside the limits of their own observation or experience. They sit at the stove and laugh at Stephen when he introduced the railway, and at Morse when he said that we could communicate by means of electricity. Let them not laugh at those things now. They make use of them daily. Some months ago the case of Mrs. Mary Cuddy was first published. The great public accepted the facts, as they had every reason to do. Others, a very few professional men perhaps, pretended to doubt, and sent emissaries to inquire of the lady herself whether her allegations and her husband's story were true, for the sake of a popular effect. Here is his answer! She repeats what she said at the first trial, and puts a question on all who called her a liar. He says: 'It will be observed that her statement is as plain and solem as language can make it.' (Cory.)

I, Mary Cuddy, of 25, Catherine Street, Richmond, Road, London, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—

Ever since I was a girl I have suffered from illness. I always had a pain below the arm after eating, and was not able to gain and keep my strength, and felt that something was pulling me down. I had a nasty ulcer feeling in my stomach. Sometimes food seemed to come up, and at other times it made me feel worse, and often I was without food, for I was afraid to eat. Commonly when food was placed before me I could not touch it, and often became so very sick that I was able to stand or walk. I thought it was consumption coming on by degrees and I took all sorts of medicines to try and get rid of it, but it was of no use, and I got tired of taking pills, for I had lost all faith in it. My husband was so urgent that I was compelled to let it work, otherwise I would have laid in bed, so weak had I become. With the medicine and food of appetite I lost, were other feelings and signs that were bad and alarmed me greatly. Among them were:—A yellowish colour of the skin and eyes, sometimes a cold clammy perspiration, pain and tenderness in the sides, the chest and back, headache, a kind of wind or gas coming up into my throat and mouth that was so sour and mellowing could scarcely bear it. Once in a while I would have a strange feeling and a palpitation that made me think my heart must be affected. My husband would then say that I feared it would jump out of my place, and I had had to walk about the room for two or three hours at a time, for I could not sit or lie. The pain was so severe that I have asked my husband if he could not bear my heart thumping as I have done. I always slept badly at night, and frequently had horrible dreams, and was so miserably and depressed in spirits that I would sit down and cry, for I got no pleasure in time dragged wearily by. I had so little energy or strength that I could do no manual or domestic work for the labour upon which the family (at least in part) depended for support. I am a housewife, and I did not think it would last much longer. Not long ago (May, 1887) I made up my mind to try a medicine that was advertised and known to cure the disease. I had no faith in it at first, for how can one believe in what one knows nothing about? I bought and tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup only because of the reputation it had gained so many people. I asked myself, 'praise a medicine so much if it had no virtue. I can only say that I found what they said to be true. After beginning with the Syrup, relief soon followed. My first sleep better and gave me strength, and by persevering with it all my pains disappeared. I could eat my food with a relish, and when through confinement and hard work, I felt a touch of my old complaint, I take a dose or two of the Syrup and the trouble goes no further. Since the publication of my testimony about many persons have called at my house and asked me if I liked it published about my case to be true, and if the Proprietors of Seigel's Syrup had made additions to my statement.

I did them all, and every word was true and nothing had been added by the Proprietors of the medicine, but I could add a good deal more, for so words can describe what my sufferings were during all those long weary years. I never expected being well again in this world. Seigel's Syrup saved my life and I desire other sufferers to know of what aid so much for me. I will gladly answer inquiries. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act (Will. IV., c. 62).

(Signed) Mary Cuddy.
 Declared before me as a Justice of the Peace for the County of York, by the said Mary Cuddy, on Monday, the 10th day of August, 1891.

Not a syllable further is needed except to say that the ailments, indignation and dyspepsia, burden and saddens the lives of many old women (and men also), who will read with new hope the evidence of Mrs. Cuddy's case, and also a confidence and a convincing cure in the remedy which Providence designed for the use of all.

Intimations.

The Overland China Mail.
 A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

IS PUBLISHED to suit the Departure of each of the EASTERN and WESTERN MAIL Steamers for Europe. It contains special Commercial Intelligence, special tables of Shipping, and other information. The various Reports of Courts and Meetings, and all other news, are given in full as they appear in the Daily Press.

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WASHBURN'S BOOKS.
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SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, Saturday, 4 p.m., 5th March, 1892.

STOCKS.	Capital.	No. of Shares.	Paid-up.	Reserve & Working Account.	Last Dividend and when paid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.						
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£ 10,000,000	80,000	£ 125	£ 6,300,000	30/- for 1-year ending 31/12/91, Feb. 20, 92	142 1/2 prem., ex div., sales
Bank of China, Japan & Straits	£ 1,000,000	99,875	25/-	£ 30,305.55	100/- per share, Feb. 14, 91	£11, sellers
Do. New Issue [Ld.]	£ 1,000,000	100,000	25/-	£ 2,111.15.3	—	£10 1/2, sellers
Do. Founders	—	1,250	£ 1	—	£5, February 14, 91	£86, buyers
National Bank of China, Ltd.	£ 1,000,000	20,000	£ 10	£ 4,100	First year.	40% div.—£16.95, sellers
Do. Do. (Founders)	—	1,250	£ 1	—	—	£20, buyers
Marine Insurance.						
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	£ 2,500,000	10,000	£ 25	£ 800,000	25 per cent. for 1890, Oct. 12, 91	£91, sales
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	£ 2,000,000	24,000	£ 25	£ 700,000	15 per cent. for year ending 31/4/90, Sept. 18, 91	£61, sellers
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	£ 1,000,000	5,000	£ 50	£ 320,000	10 per cent. for 1889	Tia 250, sellers
Yangtze Insur. Association, Ltd.	£ 800,000	8,000	£ 100	£ 455,131.46	35 per share for 1889, March 12, 90	£108, buyers
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	£ 2,500,000	10,000	£ 40	£ 550,000	Int. div. of 10% for 1891, paid Jan. 4, 92	£104, sellers
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.	£ 3,000,000	30,000	£ 20	£ 25,000	25 per cent. for year ending 31/12/90, July 4, 91	£144, sales
Fire Insurance.						
Hongkong Fire Insur. Co., Ltd.	£ 2,000,000	8,000	£ 50	£ 1,000,000	15 per share for 1889, March 9, 91	£305, buyers
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	£ 2,000,000	20,000	£ 20	£ 779,000	30 per cent. for 1890, Feb. 29, 92	£84, buyers
Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	£ 2,000,000	20,000	£ 20	£ 60,000	30 per cent. for 1889, March 27, 91	£17, sales
Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd.	£ 3,000,000	30,000	£ 20	£ 108,640.65	—	£9, sales
Shipping.						
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steam-boat Co., Limited	£ 1,600,000	80,000	£ 20	£ 9,000	4 per cent. for 1-year ending 31/12/91, Feb. 1, 92	£352, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Limited	£ 1,300,000	60,000	£ 10	£ 600,000	24 per cent. for 1890, June 1, 91	25% discount
China & Manila S. S. Co., Ltd.	£ 250,000	5,000	£ 50	£ 882.67	—	£38
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	£ 1,000,000	20,000	£ 50	£ 1,974.47	10 per cent. for year ending 30/9/91, Sept. 28, 91	£38
China Mutual S. N. Co.	£ 400,000	20,000	£ 10	£ 35,000	Int. div. of 2% prem. for 6 months to 30/6/91, October 14 and 24, 1891.	£10, nominal
Do. Do. new issue	—	10,000	—	—	—	£1, "
Steam Launch Company, Ltd.	£ 100,000	2,000	£ 30	£ 1,278.66	3 per cent. for 1-year ending 30/6/91, Sept. 1, 91	£30, sellers
Refineries.						
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£ 1,500,000	15,000	£ 100	£ 1,840.46	Int. div. £5 per share, Aug. 28, 91	£162, nominal
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	£ 700,000	7,000	£ 100	£ 2,941.28	48 per share for 1890, March 28, 91	£66, nominal
Mining.						
Punjom Due Samantan Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 800,000	60,000	£ 10	£ 6319,302.31	—	£2, sellers
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	£ 1,000,000	8,000	£ 100	£ 285,815.15	—	£350, nominal
Selama Tin Mining Company, Limited	£ 575,000	115,000	£ 5	£ 125,000	—	40 cents, sellers
Iwaura Mines, Limited	£ 200,000	200,000	£ 1	£ 99,499.49	—	£1, sellers
Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	£ 180,000	18,000	£ 10	£ 17,076	First year	£73, buyers
Jelut Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 225,000	45,000	£ 5	£ 4,703	10 per cent. 1-year ending 5/8/91, Oct. 15, 91	£6, buyers
Ramb Australian Syndicate, Ltd.	£ 1,000,000	100,000	£ 10	£ 112,412.11	—	70 cents
Société Française des Houillères de Touraine	£ 4,000,000	4,000	£ 100	£ 358,698.47	—	30% div., sellers
Docks, Wharves & Godowns.						
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	£ 1,652,500	12,500	£ 125	£ 13,305.01	7 per cent. 1-year ending 31/12/91, Mar. 1, 92	80% prem., ex div., sellers
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Limited	£ 1,000,000	20,000	£ 50	£ 15,409.84	Final div. 3 per cent.—7 per cent. per ann. 1891, paid 8th Dec. 1892	£62, sellers
Wanchai Wharves & Storage Co., Ltd.	£ 280,000	2,800	£ 37 1/2	£ 478.25	10% for 1-year ending 31/12/91, paid 28/1/92	£40
Land, Hotels & Building.						
Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.	£ 5,000,000	50,000	£ 50	£ 1,250,000	Final dividend of £21 per share, making total of £1 1/2 for 1891, Jan. 26, 92	£70, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Ltd.	£ 300,000	6,000	£ 30	£ 257.16	—	£11, buyers
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	£ 625,000	12,500	£ 40	£ 1,741.17	60 cents, July 20, 91	£25, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co., Limited	£ 200,000	8,000	£ 50	£ 1,374.17	4 per cent. for 1-year ending 30/6/91	£50, sellers
Austin Arms Hotel & Building Company, Limited	£ 200,000	4,000	£ 50	£ 2,661.53	50 cents p. share, 1-year end. 30/6/91, Sept. 7, 91	£37 1/2, sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Ltd.	£ 100,000	1,000	£ 100	£ 20,000	14 per cent. for 1890 April 17, 91	£8, sellers
Do. New Issue	£ 150,000	1,500	£ 100	£ 3,243.25	—	£200, nominal
Miscellaneous.						
Green Island Cement Company Limited	£ 1,000,000	20,000	£ 50	£ 150,173.79	—	£7, buyers
China-Borneo Co., Ltd., in liq.	£ 750,000	7,500	£ 50	£ 353,468.91	—	£10, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	£ 500,000	50,000	£ 10	£ 140,000	Int. Div., 1 per cent. for 1891, Nov. 5, 91	£182, sellers
Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.	£ 400,000	4,000	£ 5	£ 1,372.50	6 per cent. for 1890, April 1, 91	per nominal
H. S. Brown & Co., Limited	£ 300,000	6,000	£ 50	£ 65,374.79	Int. div., 2 per share, Sept. 9, 91	£35, sellers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	£ 300,000	30,000	£ 8	£ 90,604.73	—	£44, sales
Labak Planting Co., Ltd.	£ 250,000	5,000	£ 50	£ 14,326.43	10 per cent. for 1890, and 2 1/2 per cent. bonus April 9, 91	£120, sellers
Hongkong & China Cold Storage Co., Limited (new)	£ 70,000	7,000	£ 10	£ 1,034.14.8	—	£116, nominal
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	£ 150,000	3,000	£ 50	£ 1,119.60	25 per cent. for 1890, March 24, 91	£15, sellers
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited	£ 150,000	6,000	£ 25	£ 3,606.78	7 per cent. for 1890, March 11, 91	£15, nominal
Hongkong Ice Co., Limited	£ 125,000	5,000	£ 25	£ 489.00	24 per cent. for 1891, paid Feb. 12, 1892	£75, nominal
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Limited	£ 125,000	1,250	£ 100	£ 2,034.96	—	£50, sellers
Hongkong Brick and Cement Company, Limited	£ 100,000	4,000	£ 21.50	£ 29,067.89	—	£10, nominal
Dairy Farm Co., Limited	£ 100,000	10,000	£ 10	£ 419.30	3 per cent. for year ending 1891, paid Feb. 17, '92	£5, nom.
Cruikshank & Co., Limited	£ 80,000	1,600	£ 50	£ 540	—	£10, buyers
H'kong & China Bakery Co., Ltd.	£ 30,000	600	£ 50	£ 798.07	35 per share for 1890, March 17, 1891	£30, sellers
Campbell, Meyer & Co., Limited	£ 12,000	1,200	£ 10	£ 846.51	—	£6, nominal

Loans to Imperial Chinese Government.	Agency for the Loan.	Amount of Loan.	Rate of Value of Bonds.	Outstanding Bonds.	When Payable.	Closing Quotations.
Chinese Imperial Govt. 5% Silver Loan 1894	H.E. & S'han Banking Cor.	£1,594,700 Hongkong Currency.	£500 H'kong Currency.	679	16 Oct. each year until 1892	£503 1/2, buyers
Chinese Imperial Govt. 7% Silver Loan 1895	Do.	Shanghai Tia 767,200.	Shanghai Tia 250.	2,916	31st Feb. and 30th Sept. each year until 31st Mar. 1917.	Tia 2 1/2, buyers
Debentures.						
H.K. Hotel Co. 6% Mortgage Debentures 1888	Do.	£400,000	£500	600	Half yearly, on 10th April and 10th October.	£500
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. 5 1/2% Debentures of 1891	Do.	£100,000	£250	2,000	Half yearly, on 1st April and 1st October.	£250, sellers
China Merchants S. N. Co. 7% Mortgage Debentures	Do.	£300,000	£100	1,100	Quarterly up to 1st Sept. '95	£101, buyers
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin 8% Debentures	The Company	£600,000	£100	6,000	1890 or earlier at option of Co. on 6 months' notice	£100
G. I. Cement Co. 8% Mortgage Debentures	Do.	£50,000	£100	All	30th June and 31st Dec.	£100

(*) Equalization of Dividend Fund. (†) Depreciation and Insurance Fund. (‡) Reserve and Depreciation Fund. (§) Fixed Reserve Fund.

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 Chateau Latour £ 13.00
 Chateau Mouton £ 15.25
 Chateau Lafite, Second £ 16.00
 Chateau Lafite, Barton £ 22.00
 Chateau La Lagune 1875 £ 26.50
 Chateau La Lagune 1875 £ 28.00

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Hongkong, February 2, 1892.

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PROPOSED SALES FROM HONGKONG.

Galleon, THURSDAY, March 10.

Bolivia, THURSDAY, April 5.